

FUNSTON CALLS FOR TROOPS "SOON AS POSSIBLE"

FINAL
EDITION

The



World.

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WEATHER—Fair to-night and Wednesday.

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ARMY STAYS, WILSON DECLARES; MEXICO WARNED NOT TO ATTACK

N. Y. TROOPS START FOR CAMP; TWO COMPANIES OF THE 22D ARE FIRST TO GET UNDER WAY

**Hundreds of the Guardsmen Sleep
All Night in Armories—Recruit-
ing Is Boosted in the Enthusiasm
—Batteries Go to Field.**

Twenty-four hours from the receipt of President Wilson's mobilization order New York's National Guardsmen are on the move to the encampment at Peekskill.

Companies B and D of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers left their armory at Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street today to proceed to Peekskill and thence to the mobilization grounds at Camp Whitman. They will be followed to-morrow morning by the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the six other companies of engineers, and the work of preparing the camp for occupancy by 16,000 guardsmen from all over the State will be put under way.

Company D of the engineers marched out of the armory at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon and went through a short drill pending the arrival of Company B which appeared shortly afterward. Both bodies then took the subway to the Grand Central Station and entrained on three coaches for Peekskill. The train to which their special cars were attached is the one leaving the Grand Central at 2:03 o'clock.

CARDINAL WILL REVIEW THE 69TH ON WAY.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, about one thousand strong, including twelve companies, a machine gun corps and hospital corps, will march from the armory at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock, and will be reviewed in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, at 8:45 o'clock by Cardinal Farley. It will then proceed to Fifty-seventh Street and then west to Tenth Avenue, where it will entrain in the New York Central yards.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, commander of the State troops, made a visit to the city this afternoon for a consultation with Col. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster, and Col. Stotesbury, Adjutant General at Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building. His chief object was to facilitate the hiring of motor trucks for the movement of regimental equipments needed in camp and to learn more in detail the condition of the units as to recruiting and preparedness to go into camp.

He said that Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, inspector on his staff, would to-night inspect the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which is to leave for camp at daybreak to-morrow.

Col. Sternberger made several appointments this afternoon for the purpose of completing his staff. He picked his men from the active and reserve lists and now has a very competent corps of assistants.

The first appointment was that of Col. Arthur F. Townsend, retired, who, up to three months ago, held the position now filled by Col. Sternberger. Col. Townsend was sworn in as lieutenant colonel. The other appointments are Capt. Hugo Jaekel, retired, sworn in as captain; Lieut. Carl Breda, who served as an aide in the third brigade at Albany, sworn in as major; First Sergt. Joseph W. Farrell, who was yesterday promoted captain, sworn in as aide, and Dr. Henry Kottner sworn in as veterinarian.

Every armory in Greater New York

(Continued on Third Page.)

RAE TANZER'S SISTER DECLARES JAMES IS OLIVER

**"That's the Man," She Cries
as the Attorney Enters Court
at Perjury Trial.**

TELLS OF HIS VISITS.

**Defense Suffers Blow When
Court Bars Testimony
of a Conspiracy.**

The first of the defense's promised sensations in the trial of Rae Tanzer for perjury materialized this afternoon when Dora Tanzer, sister of the defendant, positively identified James W. Osborne as the man who courted Rae and encouraged her downfall.

Mr. Osborne rushed before United States District Judge Wolverton from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. As the doors closed upon him Attorney David Slade asked Dora if he was the frequent caller at the Tanzer home in 1914.

"Yes, he is the man—that's him," said the witness, rising from the chair. "He is the man who ruined my sister's life."

Mr. Osborne glared at the witness and hurried out of the courtroom. The witness declared Mr. Osborne began calling on Rae at the Tanzer home in the Bronx on Saturday, Oct. 17, 1914.

"When my sister came upstairs," Miss Tanzer testified, "she told me some one was downstairs. I looked and saw Mr. Osborne standing down below."

Three nights in succession, Miss Tanzer declared, Mr. Osborne called at the house. These visits, she said, continued until November. On one visit the witness let Mr. Osborne into the house.

"Mr. Osborne said he was living in Seventy-first Street, but proposed to move into a four-room apartment and take care of Rae," she said.

The defense suffered a serious blow when Attorney Slade tried to introduce evidence of a conspiracy on the part of Mr. Osborne and United States District Attorney Marshall to save Osborne's face.

"I will not permit any evidence of a general conspiracy to be introduced," said Justice Wolverton. Declaring that Miss Tanzer was being "framed up," Mr. Chanler promised the jury that he would "prick the Oliver Osborne bubble" and show that no such man ever existed. At least two handwriting experts, the lawyer said, would testify that the Oliver Osborne letters and the James Osborne letters were written by one and the same man. Mr. Chanler's assertion was the first hint as to the result of the handwriting experts' examination.

There was much jubilation among the defendant's friends as Mr. Chanler outlined Miss Tanzer's defense. This was occasioned not only by his fiery denunciation of her accusers, but also by the printing to-day of the Congressional Committee report concerning United States District Attorney R. Snowden Marshall for laxity in the conduct of his office.

Mr. Chanler laid especial stress on the part Harold Spielberg had played when he was attorney for Miss Tanzer.

The lawyer told how attorney Spielberg persuaded Miss Tanzer to withdraw her identification of James W. Osborne. Afterwards, in spite of a pledge not to do so, Spielberg, Mr. Chanler declared, called up Mrs. James W. Osborne and told her everything had been straightened out.

FUNSTON SENDS HURRY CALL FOR GUARDSMEN TO BORDER

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 20.—Gen. Funston to-day requested the War Department to send to him, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, a large part of the National Guardsmen to be stationed along the Mexican boundary "from Brownsville to the Pacific Ocean."

Gen. Funston did not make public the exact number requested, but said he had asked for enough to provide "adequate protection" of the border. He also withheld the names of the stations to which the guardsmen would be sent, although admitting that a considerable force would be mobilized at San Antonio as a reserve.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Funston's request for National Guardsmen reached the War Department after noon and resulted in telegraphic requests for information as to when the forces of certain States would be able to move. Orders for entrainment of units ready for service were expected before night.



BRIG. GEN. FUNSTON.
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1,500 MEXICANS MOVE TO ATTACK A TEXAS TOWN

**Funston Sends Aid on Report
of Menace to City
of Del Rio.**

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 20.—Reports were received here early to-day that 1,500 Mexicans and Yaqui Indians are advancing from the south to attack Del Rio. The information was brought by Mexicans to Col. Sibbey, commanding at Del Rio, and transmitted to Gen. Funston.

Gen. Greene, commanding the Eagle Pass patrol district, sent a battalion of the Third Infantry on motor trucks to Del Rio immediately upon receipt of their information. Sibbey's command is of fair strength, and with the reinforcements he should be able to defend the city against the Mexicans and Yaquis in case they attack, according to Gen. Funston.

The presence of the Yaquis so near the border is taken as confirmation of recent reports that the Governor of Coahuila had sent a band of the Indians north to attack Del Rio. Apparently the Indians formed a junction with a Mexican force and the two bodies are marching under one command.

The force was last reported about forty miles south of Del Rio and should arrive opposite that city to-day if the reports brought here are true.

Gen. Funston announced that the quartermaster's department at Fort Sam Houston has been ordered by the War Department to purchase 50,000 horses and mules for the National Guard.

AMERICANS REPORTED MASSACRED IN MEXICO

**Members of Party Said to Have
Been Slain in Mining Town in
Uruapan.**

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 20.—Passengers arriving at Matamoros, opposite here, to-day, reported a rumor was current in Monterey that a party of Americans at Cerralvo, an isolated mining town in Nuevo Leon, were massacred by Mexicans.

The body of William Browne, a brother of Mayor Albert Browne of this city, was found in the Rio Grande River on the Mexican side, ten miles south of Matamoros, to-day. Browne is said to have been last seen in Matamoros Saturday afternoon. He is believed to have been murdered.

CARRANZA THREATENS WAR IF MORE TROOPS ARE SENT; U. S. CONSULATE IS STONED

**Special Representative Rodgers Ar-
ranges for Train to Take Fugi-
tives to Coast Ports Following
Night Attack.**

MEXICO CITY, June 20.—"If the United States wishes war they will have to begin it by invading our territory," Gen. Carranza told a delegation of men and women school teachers and students who called on him to-day. "We will tolerate the sending of no more punitive expeditions across our border even on the pretext of hunting bandits and assassins."

The teachers called to learn if there were any new developments in the international situation and to offer their services in event of war.

During a demonstration which began yesterday and lasted most of the night stones were hurled at the American Consulate.

The stoning occurred while Vice Consul Rowe was in the building and only ten minutes after Special Representative Rodgers had left the place. Mr. Rodgers protested against the stoning. No American has been molested.

Laborers, employers, clericals, students and thousands of women and children participated in a parade which ended before the National Palace.

It is estimated that between 600 and 700 Americans are now in Mexico City.

An exodus among the American colony has commenced, and all who are able to do so are leaving for Vera Cruz or northern border points. J. Lynn Rodgers, representative of the United States to the Carranza Government, called at the Foreign Office last night for the purpose of arranging for a special train to leave here Wednesday to carry Americans to coast ports.

GUARDSMEN'S INSURANCE UP.

A special war premium will be put on life insurance policies for National Guardsmen who are going to Mexico, and only a limited amount of insurance will be permitted.

The premium, according to George R. Woodward, third vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is to be determined at a conference of all the companies in the city and announced in a day or two. He said that there would be no increase of the premium on outstanding policies of members of the guard. Limit of the policies to be issued probably will be \$5,000.

U. S. WILL UPHOLD RIGHTS ON BOTH SIDES OF BORDER, FIRM STATEMENT IN NOTE

**Reply to Demand for Withdrawal of
Troops, Handed to Ambassador To-
day, Accuses Carranza of Protect-
ing Villa Bandits and Declares
Lives of Citizens of the United
States Have Been Barbarously
Taken; Carranza Soldiers Have
Participated in Looting.**

**"I Am Reluctant to Be Forced to the
Conclusion," Says Secretary Lan-
sing, "That in Spite of Crimes, the
De Facto Government Does Not
Intend or Desire That These Out-
laws Should Be Captured or De-
stroyed."**

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Wilson firmly refuses to withdraw American troops from Mexico. In his note to the De Facto Government he sternly arraigns the whole course of Gen. Carranza which has brought the two countries to the verge of war.

War or peace rests with Gen. Carranza. The position of the United States is pointedly set forth in his review of the apparent inability of Carranza to prevent border raids and to keep the obligation he owes the world by the preservation of order in his dominions.

"If," says the note, "the de facto Government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that 'in case of a refusal to retire these troops there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms,' the Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto Government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences."

"While this Government would deeply regret such a result, it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance."

NOTE HANDED TO MEXICAN AMBASSADOR.

The note was handed early to-day to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate here, for transmission to Mexico City. Copies were furnished to all the foreign Embassies and Legations and a summary cabled to Special Agent Rodgers at the Mexican capital for his information.

Arredondo a short time later cancelled his engagement to see Secretary Lansing at 2:30. No reason for his action was obtainable at the State Department.

In addition to refusing to withdraw the troops and warning that execution of the threat to attack them will be followed by the gravest consequences, the note serves notice that as long as the Carranza forces continue their present attitude no arms or ammunition, or machinery for their manufacture, will be permitted to reach Mexico from the United States.

Secretary Baker, busy at the War Department all morning with the details of the mobilization of the National Guard for border defense duty, went to the White House a few minutes before the other members for to-day's Cabinet meeting for a private conference with the President.

Fear that it would be construed as an act of war, the War Department has decided to withdraw its request to Congress for the passage of a resolution authorizing the President to use the National Guard in Mexico.

(For Racing Results See Page Two.)
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